

Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

28 Commercial Street ♦ Concord, NH 03301

Telephone: (603) 226-6020 ♦ Fax: (603) 226-6023 ♦ www.cnhrpc.org



R01-17-A-040

December 15, 2016

EPA Region 1
Mr. Frank Gardner
5 Post Office Square
Suite 100, Mail Code OSRR7-2
Boston, MA 02109-3912

Sent Via Grants.Gov

Re: Transmittal Letter for Central New Hampshire Region Planning Commission
Community-wide Brownfields Assessment Grant Application for Petroleum
& Hazardous Substance Assessment funds.

Dear Mr. Gardner:

The Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission (CNHRPC) is pleased to submit this application for \$100,000 in Petroleum Assessment funds and \$200,000 in Hazardous Waste Assessment funds.

- a. Applicant Identification: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission, 28 Commercial Street, Suite 3, Concord New Hampshire, 03301. DUNS number: 111067745.
- b. Funding Requested
 - i) Grant type: Assessment
 - ii) Assessment Grant Type: Community-Wide
 - iii) Federal Funds Requested: \$300,000
 - iv) Contamination: Both hazardous substances and petroleum; \$200,000 for hazardous substances and \$100,000 for petroleum.
- c. Location: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission Jurisdiction (portions of Merrimack and Hillsborough Counties; municipalities of: Allenstown, Boscawen, Bow, Bradford, Canterbury, Chichester, Concord, Deering, Dunbarton, Epsom, Henniker, Hillsborough, Hopkinton, Loudon, Pembroke, Pittsfield, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, Webster).
- d. Property Information: NA
- e. Contacts:
 - i) Project Director: Matt Monahan, Phone: 603-226-6020, Fax: 603-226-6023. Email address is mmonahan@cnhrpc.org. Mailing address is the same as

CNHRPC's (indicated in item "a" above).

ii) Executive Director: Michael Tardiff, Phone: 603-226-6020, Fax: 603-226-6023. Email address is mtardiff@cnhrpc.org. Mailing address is the same as CNHRPC's (indicated in item "a" above).

f. Population:

i) General Population: The population of the CNHRPC region per 2010 US Census:

| Municipality | 2010 Pop. | Municipality | 2010 Pop. |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Allenstown | 4,322 | <i>Hillsborough*</i> | <i>6,011*</i> |
| <i>Boscawen*</i> | 3,965* | Hopkinton | 5,589 |
| Bow | 7,519 | Loudon | 5,317 |
| Bradford | 1,650 | Pembroke | 7,115 |
| Canterbury | 2,352 | <i>Pittsfield*</i> | <i>4,106*</i> |
| Chichester | 2,523 | Salisbury | 1,382 |
| <i>Concord*</i> | <i>42,695*</i> | Sutton | 1,837 |
| Deering | 1,912 | Warner | 2,833 |
| Dunbarton | 2,758 | Webster | 1,872 |
| Epsom | 4,566 | Region | 115,160 |
| Henniker | 4,836 | NH | 1,316,759 |

**Target Communities*

ii) Non-municipal form of government: Not applicable, CNHRPC is a political subdivision of the State of New Hampshire. Target communities shown in italics above with an asterisk.

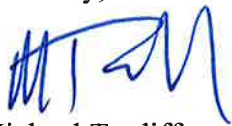
iii) CNHRPC is not a jurisdiction of "persistent poverty."

g. Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist: Attached.

h. Letter from the State Environmental Authority: Attached.

Please let me know if there is anything more I can provide, or if there are any questions that need to be answered.

Sincerely,



Michael Tardiff
Executive Director

Enclosures:

Grant Narrative
Letter from NHDES
Other Factors Checklist with Documentation

Letters of Support
Enabling Legislation

1. Community Need

a. Targeted Area and Brownfields

i) *Community & Targeted Area Description:* The Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission's (CNHRPC) region consists of 20 communities in and around New Hampshire's capital of Concord. The region is part of two counties: Merrimack (18 communities) and Hillsborough (two communities). Regionally, we have a proud industrial past where mills were built to take advantage of the abundant hydropower of the Merrimack, Contocook, and Suncook Rivers. Vibrant 19th Century villages were then formed around these industries and near these rivers. The communities of Boscawen, Concord, Hillsborough and Pittsfield, represented much of the region's industrial base over the past 150 years. According to the US Census, these communities accounted for over 50%+ of the region's manufacturing base in 1990, a residual but declining benefit stemming from those original industries. By 2015 that number atrophied to 47%. The NH Labor Market Bureau cites a 15% decline in manufacturing facilities between 2000 and 2015. Our local economy has shifted, and jobs have been lost but the former mill sites remain; vacant, underutilized, deteriorating.

These communities are pockmarked with abandoned industrial sites and their suspect soil, groundwater, and sediment contamination; a lasting stigma and threat, far removed from their past productivity. Private investment shuns these areas due to the prominent blight and environmental uncertainty caused by these vacant brownfield sites. Although much of our region has been similarly branded, this grant focuses on areas hardest hit by loss of manufacturing.

ii) *Demographic Information & Indicators of Need:* Key demographic data for the region:

| | Target Areas | Region | NH | USA |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Population (1): | 56,552 | 115,202 | 1,321,069 | 314,107,084 |
| Unemployment (2): | 6% (B); 7.1% (C); 8.4% (H); 7.8% (P) | 6% (MC); 7.7% (HC) | 6.5% | 5.0% |
| Poverty Rate (3): | 15.8% (B); 11.7% (C); 11.8% (H); 18.3% (P) | 9.5% (MC); 8.6% (HC) | 8.9% | 15.6% |
| % Minority (1): | 1.9% (B); 8.5% (C); 2.8% (H); 5.5% (P) | 4.9% (MC); 9.2% (HC) | 6.2% | 37.2% |
| Median Household Income (3): | \$54,623 (B); \$54,182 (C); \$55,574 (H); \$48,672 (P) | \$65,226 (MC); \$70,906 (HC) | \$65,986 | \$53,482 |
| Median Age (1): | 42.7 (B); 39.5 (C); 37.1 (H); 38.6 (P) | 42.2 (MC); 39.9 (HC) | 42 | 37 |
| Refugees 08-14 (5): | 1,339 | 1,348 (CNHRPC) | 3,317 | - |

Notes: 1. 2014 American Community Survey data profile on American FactFinder http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YRDP05&src=pt; 2. Bureau of Labor Statistics (The Employment Situation - March 2016) <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>; 3. 2014 American Community Survey data profile American FactFinder at http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YRDP05&src=pt; 4. Geographies are abbreviated as: B (Boscawen); C (Concord); H (Hillsborough); P (Pittsfield); HC (Hillsborough County); MC (Merrimack County); 5. State of NH Refugee statistics <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/omh/refugee/documents/ytd-1.pdf>.

As shown by data above, the target communities have higher instances of unemployment, poverty, and refugees than the state and counties. For example, 40% of the state's refugees between 2008 and 2014 settled in Concord. Similar to the demographic shift within New Hampshire these communities have a higher median age than the US. With this shift comes

shrinking household sizes as householders under 44 years of age decreased 10% while the 55 to 64 age cohort grew by 56% (ACS 2014). During the public outreach process conducted as part of a recent CNHRPC regional plan update, citizens within the region (and specifically within the target communities) articulated that there is not enough senior housing and that seniors feel isolated. This suggests that there is a shortage of quality senior housing at this very moment.

iii) *Brownfields & Their Impacts:* CNHRPC's brownfields sites include large abandoned mills, defunct or marginally functioning gas stations, dry cleaners, railroad sites, and tanneries. Most of the defunct mills and tanneries are located in the historic village centers along rivers and often separate the residents from the waterfront and often act as a barrier to unification of a centralized downtown. There are 271 known brownfields in the 20-town region with 59% (159 sites) located in Boscawen, Pittsfield, Hillsborough, and Concord (<http://des.nh.gov/onestop/>). Within the four communities, there are five sites of particular concern (4 are currently in the CNHRPC brownfields program but will require additional assessment funds).

The Pittsfield sites include the town garage and an old cannery that immediately abuts it with a long industrial history. Brownfields funds were used for a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the town garage where former/current petroleum storage tanks and unknown fill materials were identified. The old cannery is a vast facility with 121 storage trailers outside. A Phase I ESA identified potential hazardous substances such as coal combustion wastes, unmarked drums, and items stored in trailers; areas of concern such as old floor drains, unknown fill materials, and on-site petroleum storage in numerous tanks – one with stained soils. These sites adjoin a Town recreational facility, and several wetlands, and occupy five acres at the heart of downtown Pittsfield. At best these sites are underutilized and at worst they are blight and pose a risk to the community, including intermingled residences and recreating children. Hazardous substance and hazardous building materials inventories and planning are needed as are phase II ESAs and clean-up planning for both Sites. These actions would help Pittsfield achieve the vision of a 2011 Plan NH charrette for this area, with plans that include construction of infill housing, a community market, and preserve green space downtown.

In Boscawen, the former Allied Leather tannery that also has history as a flour and grist mill has many issues. The dilapidated building hinders complete assessment of the property due to safety concerns. A Phase I ESA completed for the property identified several areas of concern associated with the former industrial uses including a former bulk oil storage tank, remaining soap soaking tanks, floor drains/trenches, railroad spurs, former building fire debris, hazardous building materials, and other possible impacts for industrial operation. A Phase II ESA is planned for the facility to assess the nature and extent of impacts from the industrial history, particularly removing and assessing the bulk storage tank that is open to the elements and likely releases petroleum product with every rainstorm. This site sits along the Contoocook River and is adjacent to several small homes, other former mill properties, a quarry, and the Hannah Dustin Memorial Historic site. It is also part of a larger area of town targeted for redevelopment. Potential for this site includes natural recreation or potential economic development once cleaned up. Completion of the Phase II ESA and reuse planning for this site is pending.

Hillsborough is home to another 140+ year old mill in a state of disrepair. Amongst the collapsing ruins along the Contoocook River is a former textile manufacturing site impacted by both petroleum and hazardous contaminants related to historical operations and uncontrolled demolition of several former site structures. There are significantly elevated levels of polycyclic

aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, remaining hazardous building materials (HBMs), and known petroleum impacts to the soil. Phase I work has been completed and Phase II work will need to be done. The site is bisected by a former railroad right-of-way that is currently owned by the State of NH that will also need a Phase I and a Phase II. Both properties will also need to be included in a reuse planning effort once assessment activities are completed.

In Concord, a former industrial facility sits atop a moving plume of contamination in the middle of a residential neighborhood and adjacent to a regional high school. The property owner is of advanced age and seeks to dispose of the property though no buyer is interested due to the contamination. Though not currently not part of the program, the CNHRPC Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) sees it as a high priority given its location and ownership status.

In Bradford, a former unpermitted landfill site was identified by the committee a Phase I ESA and Phase II ESA were completed. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and petroleum compounds were identified in two areas of the Site exceeding NHDES Soil Remediation Standards (SRSs). Additional delineation of the source and extent of these two impacted areas is warranted. Additionally, four suspected underground storage tanks were identified during a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey. It is anticipated these anomalies/tanks will be removed as part of a Supplemental Phase II ESA to facilitate assessment around the tanks.

In addition to these sites, the BAC has also identified potential sites in Hopkinton, Concord, Hillsborough, Epsom, Pittsfield, Allenstown, and Pembroke.

b. Welfare, Environmental & Public Health Impacts

i) *Welfare Impacts:* Blight associated with brownfield sites is taking its toll on the economy of the target areas and on the region as well. In Pittsfield, the two sites currently in the program are nearly six acres of blight located downtown and adjacent to the Town swimming pond. With a poverty rate of 18.3%, 7.8% unemployment, and an Median Household Income of \$48,672 (lower than NH & US) this blighted areas is close to the population most at risk and least able to counter those risks – the poor, including children and the elderly. The Hillsborough site has a similar impact as it is a large property near the downtown (nearly three acres) contributing to high poverty (higher than NH), unemployment (higher than NH and US and low income (lower than NH).

The region's brownfields can also be a draw for illegal activity. Of the entire region's 1,064 arrests related to property-related crimes in 2006 and 51.2% of them were located in the three of the four target communities per NH State Police records (more recent data unavailable). In fact, an illegal drug manufacturing operation was disrupted by the DEA at one of the sites around 2004. These abandoned or underused properties reduce nearby property values, discourage investment in the community, discourage upkeep and investment in the abutting properties, and lead to the "broken window syndrome," negatively impacting the communities' sense of pride and unity.

Finally, the CNHRPC Regional Plan's Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA) identified many people as 75 and older, paying more than 50% of one's income for rent, minorities, single parents, no vehicle access, poverty, disability, and limited English proficiency as other factors that impact the welfare of the three target communities. These factors served as barriers to housing choice, and in turn, confine disadvantaged individuals to dilapidated areas further limiting their socio-economic wellbeing. The presence of brownfields in these areas along with

various other health and socio-economic conditions have collectively limited the opportunity for those living in the target communities. The Bradford site in particular seeks to address this issue by developing senior housing as part of a reuse effort. Pittsfield could benefit from infill housing and in Boscawen, workforce housing.

ii) *Cumulative Environmental Issues:* Brownfields sites have the potential to impact a significant number of the region's stressed potable water supplies thereby significantly impacting future economic development. The region's major aquifers are situated adjacent to the major rivers in the area and underlie many of these brownfields sites (per 2000 USGS data). Of the 271 known brownfields in the region, nearly 80% of them are located over these aquifers according to information from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). The Boscawen and Hillsborough sites currently in the program are both located along the Contoocook River specifically. The other active sites are near wetlands.

NHDES records indicate that many of the brownfields identified in the region have resulted in groundwater contamination. The State of New Hampshire recently sued nearly every major oil company doing business in the state for widespread groundwater contamination associated with the use of MTBE in gasoline products. The lawsuit argued that MTBE contaminated much of the state's fragile groundwater supply, particularly in the four southern counties of the state (which includes the grant service area). MTBE is cited as the primary contaminant of 18% of the state's public wells and 9.1% of state's private wells (Concord Monitor article dated 25 May, 2008). With all of the sites currently in the program exhibiting petroleum concerns during the Phase I process, this is of particular concern.

In addition, our water quality is threatened by non-point source pollution caused by stormwater runoff, non-performing septic systems (public sewer is only provided to half of the communities in the region and only portions of those communities), undocumented point-sources (i.e. floor drains) and excessive road salt usage. Stormwater runs off all of the sites and is an issue in Hillsborough and Boscawen given the collapsing structures and exposure of any interior sources of contamination to the elements. Floor drains in Pittsfield's old cannery reported discharge to the nearby brook and are ongoing potential pathways to surface water, the nearby Town swimming pond included.

These cumulative environmental impacts are threatening the aquifers serving the municipal water users in Concord, Pittsfield, Hillsborough, as well as Allenstown, Pembroke, Boscawen, and Henniker. In addition, outside the historic village centers, many residents in the grant service area depend upon private bedrock or shallow overburden supply wells. These private supply wells are vulnerable to releases of contaminants at nearby brownfields not associated with village centers (industrial parks, gas stations, dry cleaners, etc.) and other sources of pollution.

iii) *Cumulative Public Health Impacts:* Between 2009 and 2013 the cancer rate in the US was 457 cases per 100,000 while in NH it was 496.04 (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/naaccr/>). In 2008 the State of New Hampshire Cancer Epidemiologist at the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services looked at several statistics for four target communities and compared them to the other 16 in the region. They found a 509.67 cancer rate for the 4 communities to 487.1 for the remaining 16; a 153.1 to 146.2 cancer mortality rate; a 6.5 to 4.6 infant mortality rate; and, nearly double the occurrence of substance abuse-related mental health concerns at 547.3 to 291. Although the data does not indicate a direct causal relationship, they suggest the communities in the region that contain the majority of the brownfields also have a

greater incidence of major health concerns as they experienced higher results in all four indicators. Cancer could be due to contamination. Infant mortality and mental health concerns due to substance abuse may be related to poverty and declining economic opportunity likely associated with the closure of these manufacturing facilities and the related disincentive for investment in the communities.

c. Financial Need

i) *Economic Conditions:* The CNHRPC brownfields program got off to a fast start in the summer and fall of 2016. Phase I ESAs at four different sites in three different towns have identified potential contaminants and ESA findings have justified Phase II work (both for petroleum and hazardous materials). Proposed scopes of work for Phase II ESAs coupled with re-use planning activities will greatly exceed the funds limits of our first grant. The identification of three other priority sites in Concord, Hopkinton, and Hillsborough will also require near-term funding. EPA funding will be essential to move the sites (as well as other identified sites) forward to redevelopment and reuse due to local government financial constraints.

Municipal and county budgets have been severely strained due to recent cost shifting from the State government. The State's primary funding source for state, county, and local municipal budgets is property taxes. There are no NH state sales or state income tax. Therefore, local brownfields assessment and cleanup projects must compete for scarce dollars with line items such as highway, public works, or emergency funding (emergency funding has been a key line item in recent years due to the recent number of severe weather related events across the grant service area). In the past, the state provided modest funding for brownfields projects via its CERCLA 128(a) Brownfields State Response Grants received annually from USEPA. These EPA grants funded an average of \$150,000 annually in brownfields assessment and cleanup assistance statewide, but have been exhausted. Also, increasing demand for State and Tribal Brownfields Assistance (CERCLA 128(a)) funding throughout the US has resulted in significant funding reductions formerly allocated in New England. This declining funding trend will likely continue into the foreseeable future. In sum, more brownfields assistance is needed.

According to the NH Bureau of Economic Statistics, New Hampshire Department of Education and the New Hampshire Department of Revenue, the four targeted communities were in the top 19% in terms of tax rate per thousand dollars of assessed value in 2014. Also, of the state aid given to the larger 20-community region in 2009 for public education expenses, 55% of it went to school districts within the four communities – on top of the nearly 50% of the local tax base these three communities were already spending on education services. In addition road maintenance costs, including maintenance due to winter and severe weather represent another major financial challenge. Increased storms, including Hurricane Hanna in 2008, Hurricane Earl in 2010, Hurricane Irene in 2011, Hurricane Sandy in 2012, Tropical Storm Andrea in 2013 and Hurricane Arthur in 2014 have all impacted state and local budgets due to recovery efforts.

Like all planning commissions in the state, CNHRPC receives no direct funding from the legislature with the exception of a small block grant from the Office of Energy and Planning. In 2016 this was \$11,111. CNHRPC depends upon dues for 13.5% of our budget with the remainder coming from grants, contracts, etc. We have no sources of funds to pay for the needed assessment in our region. The four target communities lack the resources for brownfield assessments. The State has limited funding sources for brownfields assistance to these communities. Without EPA assistance the CNHRPC program would not be able to continue and the populations in these towns will continue to be negatively impacted by brownfields.

ii) *Economic Effects of Brownfields:* Since 2005, the region has lost 25% of its manufacturing jobs per NH Office of Employment Security data. This has coincided with the loss of 10% of the region's manufacturing businesses which has led to more brownfields in the region. These brownfields have caused economic distress to the target communities in several ways. For example, the more affluent families have left the downtown leaving just the high poverty and low incomes populations. Due to this economic distress, three of the four primary target communities are eligible for New Market Tax Credits while the region's remaining 17 communities are not. According to the New Hampshire Department of Education's data for the 2015 school year, 30% of Boscawen students, 37% of Concord School District students, 43% of the Hillsborough-Deering Cooperative's students, and 51% of the Pittsfield school district's students qualified for free or reduced school lunch compared to 28% of the state's students. These data suggest that children and families are under more financial duress than the rest of the region.

Housing costs are also an issue in distressed communities. According to 2015 US Census ACS data, every community in the region experienced mortgage and rent payments that exceeded 30% of the monthly income. Boscawen mortgage and rent was 33% and 63%; Concord, 29% and 44%; Hillsborough, 29% and 49%; Pittsfield 39%, and 59%, respectively – a significant problem for those on fixed incomes such as the elderly.

The website www.usa.com offers additional economic and demographic information. In 2015 Concord Tract 032200 (South Main street area) is 8.6 % minority (to NH 6.17%), has a \$46,409 Median Household Income (to NH \$65,986). In Boscawen, group 038000-3 had an MHI of \$47,813 Hillsborough 025500-2 has a MHI of \$43,151, and portions of Pittsfield have a Median Household Income of \$30,378. All of these data sources highlight that though some communities are well off but there are pockets of poverty (primarily in the target areas) left behind.

The cumulative impact of brownfields is that the communities of Boscawen, Concord, Hillsborough and Pittsfield bear burdens that much of the rest of the region does not. In addition, the changing regional demographics such as aging and decreasing household size will only seek to exacerbate existing pressures, housing in particular.

2. Project Description and Feasibility of Success

a. Project Description, Timing and Implementation

i) *Project Description and Alignment with Revitalization Plans:* EPA assessment funds awarded through this grant will be used to continue the CNHRPC brownfields assessment program which utilizes three qualified environmental professionals (QEP) who assist the Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) and CNHRPC staff in site inventorying, ranking, and selection for Phase I and Phase II Assessments; coordination outreach efforts to the community, owners and developers; conducting environmental assessments on high priority sites in the region, and conducting remediation and reuse planning on key sites. The BAC uses the ranking process to establish priorities for the use of assessment funds among the candidates. It is anticipated that Phase II and Phase III work for two of the sites currently in the program will be part of this grant (hazardous and petroleum work on each) as well as Phase I ESAs at three new hazardous and three new petroleum sites. The above discussion anticipates a linear approach to the site assessment process. However, some sites may be accelerated to the Phase II and Phase III assessment activities if critical risks are identified or significant development interest arises during the grant period.

Also, CNHRPC will continue to conduct focused outreach on an ongoing basis to the real estate development community to vet viable reuse opportunities for the high priority sites, and work closely with each of the owners and developers to facilitate site transition from assessment, to cleanup and redevelopment. Through effective outreach, thorough environmental assessments, and focused reuse and redevelopment planning, we envision our Brownfields Program creating community facilities and economic development opportunities in Hillsborough, mixed use developments in downtown Concord and Boscawen, and greenspace and commercial space, and infill housing in downtown Pittsfield. Furthermore, redeveloped brownfields will provide opportunity for affordable senior and affordable workforce housing in the four communities and the region as a whole, in accordance with the CNHRPC Regional Plan (www.cnhrpc.org).

Support for regional and local plans will continue as well. Beginning in 2013, CNHRPC undertook an aggressive planning exercise to establish a new vision that incorporates key issues identified in the region. This work was a collaboration between CNHRPC, member municipalities and members of the community, and was funded through the Granite State Futures program using funding provided by the HUD Sustainable Communities Initiative. The Central NH Regional Plan 2015 was drafted in 2014 and identified the key community needs as outlined in Section 1 including aging population, slowing growth, outmigration of young workers, threats to natural resources and open space, lack of affordable housing, and increased weather hazards. The Plan's vision is for Central NH to be *"a region that builds on what we already have - supporting growth and prosperity while at the same time conserving our heritage, natural resources, and sense of community."* It identified recommendations for addressing the key community needs including *"growing our own"* through investment and economic opportunity; supporting efforts to create mixed use developments and expand affordable housing opportunities for a younger population and those wishing to age in place; preserving the natural and built environment; and protecting our region's water resources.

The Central/Southern NH Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), completed in 2012, articulated a desire to, among other things, capitalize on the region's assets in furthering economic development. Part of this strategy is to revitalize, reuse and maximize downtowns across the region. This accomplishes several outcomes: improved quality of life for residents, environmental protection by steering development away from greenfield sites, revitalization of downtown, increasing jobs and increasing tax revenue while not increasing public service demands (roads, sewer, water, etc.). Like the Regional Plan, the CEDS sees "smart growth" as a tool for local economic development and also identifies the Hillsborough mill currently in the CNHRPC program as one of the highest priority projects in the region.

Finally, local community master plans advocate for a mix of economic development, environmental protection, and downtown revitalization as part of community goals. Smart growth is then built into each master plan. Pittsfield for instance, has recently updated its Economic Development Strategy which contains a heavy focus on downtown revitalization. It, along with the downtown redesign charrette completed in 2011, focuses on the reuse of the old cannery site and surrounding area. In Boscawen, the community has been engaged in a series of public outreach sessions wherein the Town has asked the community to devise a vision for a major portion of town. The result is that form based code which deals with reuse and revitalization, infill, walkability, architecture standards, and landscaping, among other things, will be up for vote in the near future.

Assessment Grant Ranking Criteria: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

ii) Timing and Implementation:

(a) Contractor Procurement: CNHRPC will convene our BAC after closing out the current assessment grant ahead of schedule in the fall of 2017. The BAC will then advertise a request for qualifications to procure a QEP(s) (winter, 2017/18).

(b) Site Inventory, Prioritization & Selection: While several sites were assessed and identified with the previous grant, we anticipate working with our QEPs to update the inventory, continuing our outreach strategy, and establishing site priorities in the winter of 2017/18. Ranking criteria for site selection will continue to include the following (at a minimum): (a) level of threat to human welfare (sensitive populations in particular), (b) level of impairment of community welfare; (c) infrastructure access; (d) potential for facility re-use (e) potential use as greenspace; (f) access to utilities; (g) proximity to sensitive environmental resources; (h) consistency of site re-development goals with local community development goals; (i) level of interest by owner; (j) type of ownership (private, public, NGO, etc.); (k) complexity of ownership issues; (l) type(s) of contaminants; and (m) zoning impact on redevelopment potential. Priority will be continue to be given to sites that are consistent with the Regional Plan vision as well as relevance to other community plans such as the Concord Main Street Master Plan, the recently completed downtown redevelopment charrette plan in Pittsfield, the Pittsfield Economic Development plans, and the Hillsborough Master Plan.

(c) Obtaining and Securing Site Access: Access agreements for existing sites have been secured and will be secured for any new sites in the spring of 2018.

b. Task Description and Budget Table

i) Task Description:

Task 1. Cooperative Agreement Oversight – The BAC will oversee inventory process, programmatic implementation of the grant, and selection of (a) QEP(s) to implement the assessment program. Cost is based upon 200 hours at \$50 per hour per grant (grant funding for CNHRPC staff time only, as BAC are volunteers); 364 miles at \$0.55 per mile, and \$150 in misc. supplies. Outputs: selection of QEP(s), EPA quarterly reports, and ACRES updates.

Task 2. Outreach & Education – Communicate and consult with local government officials, business leaders, community organizations (COs), other project partners, and the general public about brownfields, brownfields redevelopment, and the CNHRPC brownfields assessment program. This will include conducting workshops, publishing pamphlets and technical information for local government, business community and other stakeholders, and attendance at workshops and conferences by the BAC members and staff. The \$17,450 in hazardous includes \$2,000 per grant to cover the cost of attending two national Brownfields Conferences during the grant period (two people at \$1,000 for airfare/lodging/per diem each), 200 hours of work at \$50 per hour per grant for staff, misc. supplies at \$450, and \$5,000 in QEP time (50 hours x \$100 per hour). The only difference in petroleum will be less hours for personnel. Outputs will be outreach materials, meetings, and attendance at Conferences.

Task 3. Brownfields Inventory – Identify and characterize known/potential brownfields; work with NHDES to include State-listed brownfields to update the CNHRPC brownfield inventory; and make the inventory available for public information. The BAC will review/update (if needed) selection criteria and select high priority sites for assessment. Costs per grant based upon 40 hours at \$50 for staff, 182 miles at \$0.55 for travel, \$100 in misc. supplies, and \$4,000

Assessment Grant Ranking Criteria: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

in contractual for QEP time (40 hours x \$100 per hour). The only difference in petroleum will be less hours for personnel. Outputs will include a list of brownfields in the region and GIS outputs.

Task 4. Phase I ESAs –Phase I ESAs will be conducted on high priority sites selected as part of Task 3 in accordance with ASTM 1527-13 and EPA’s “All Appropriate Inquiry” rule. Costs per grant based upon \$4,500 per assessment, staff time at 60 hours x \$50 per hour, 273 miles at \$0.55 each, and \$150 in misc. supplies. The only difference in petroleum will be fewer hours for personnel. Outputs include three hazardous substance and three petroleum Phase I ESAs.

Task 5. Phase II Investigations and Phase III ABCAs – Phase II Investigations will be conducted in accordance with ASTM 1903-11 and Phase III ABCAs will be conducted in accordance with EPA guidelines. Costs per grant are based upon 100 hours at \$50 for staff, 272.73 miles at \$0.55 each, and \$150 in misc. supplies. QEP costs assume four hazardous substance Phase IIs at \$29,225 each and four Phase IIIs at \$6,750 each, and two petroleum Phase IIs at \$24,000 each and two Phase IIIs at \$4,950 each. The only difference in petroleum will be less hours for personnel. Outputs will be completed Phase II and Phase III assessments.

ii) *Budget Table:* Funding from this grant will be applied to five major tasks described above.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

| Budget Categories | Project Tasks | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (programmatic costs only) | Task 1: Cooperative Agreement Oversight | Task 2: Outreach & Education | Task 3: Brownfields Inventory | Task 4: Phase I Assessments | Task 5: Phase II/III Assessments/ESAs | Total |
| Personnel | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$2,000 | \$3,000 | \$5,000 | \$30,000 |
| Travel | \$200 | \$2,000 | \$100 | \$150 | \$150 | \$2,600 |
| Supplies | \$150 | \$450 | \$100 | \$150 | \$150 | \$1,000 |
| Contractual | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$4,000 | \$13,500 | \$143,900 | \$166,400 |
| Total | \$10,350 | \$17,450 | \$6,200 | \$16,800 | \$149,200 | \$200,000 |

PETROLEUM:

| Budget Categories | Project Tasks | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (programmatic costs only) | Task 1: Cooperative Agreement Oversight | Task 2: Outreach & Education | Task 3: Brownfields Inventory | Task 4: Phase I Assessments | Task 5: Phase II/III Assessments/ESAs | Total |
| Personnel | \$10,000 | \$3,500 | \$1,000 | \$2,500 | \$2,500 | \$19,500 |
| Travel | \$200 | \$2,000 | \$100 | \$150 | \$150 | \$2,600 |
| Supplies | \$150 | \$450 | \$100 | \$150 | \$150 | \$1,000 |
| Contractual | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$4,000 | \$10,000 | \$57,900 | \$76,900 |
| Total | \$10,350 | \$10,950 | \$5,200 | \$12,800 | \$60,700 | \$100,000 |

c. Ability to Leverage

CNHRPC will continue to leverage funding available from a variety of sources to ensure successful redevelopment of assessed properties including the following:

Assessment Grant Ranking Criteria: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

Economic Development Administration (EDA): Leveraging \$39,916, CNHRPC and the Southern New Hampshire Planning Commission (SNHPC) recently completed a multi-regional CEDS in 2012 for the area encompassing both planning commission constituent communities. Efforts in 2017 will include adding Manchester to the area leveraging an additional \$30,000 in EDA funding. Brownfields redevelopment opportunities will continue to be part of the CEDS and will enable brownfield redevelopment projects to leverage EDA funds. Two of the 32 projects from 2012 were tied for first place with perfect scores, one of which was the Hillsborough Woods Woolen Mill site. The completed CEDS is available at the CNHRPC website: www.cnhrpc.org and it will be updated during 2017.

NHDES: Sites inventoried and assessed under this grant will continue to leverage funds from programs such as the NHDES Brownfields Technical Assistance Program, NHDES Petroleum Fund, the MTBE Remediation Fund, the Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund, and the NH Voluntary Brownfields Cleanup Program. The Technical Assistance Program primarily focuses on providing grants of assistance for assessments, cleanup planning, and cleanup efforts. NHDES has traditionally provided \$100,000 to \$150,000 annually for brownfields assessment, cleanup planning and cleanup statewide.

Capital Region Development Council: CRDC is a non-profit regional development corporation that works to create new and permanent jobs and expand community property tax bases through private investment maintains an EPA Revolving Loan Fund for brownfields cleanup regionally.

In-Kind Contributions: Members of the BAC will contribute labor and equipment for the project. The BAC, as a volunteer committee representative of the region, will have representatives with varying levels of experience in areas such as but not limited to economic development, legal, environmental, public administration and other fields.

3. Community Engagement and Partnerships

a. Engaging the Community

i) *Community Involvement Plan:* This section will continue to serve as a comprehensive outreach plan consisting of three parts that 1) address target stakeholders; 2) develop and distribute outreach and educational materials, and 3) implement new outreach and education strategies. Target stakeholders include local government leaders, community organizations, residents, staff and committees dealing with environmental and/or redevelopment issues. Local governments are further prioritized in tiers. Priority Tier 1 consists of the four target communities. Priority Tier 2 consists of the eight communities with compact downtowns. Priority Tier 3 consists of the remaining communities in the grant service area. Other key stakeholders will include the private and non-profit development community, commercial realtors, NH General Court legislators, Chambers of Commerce, state agencies such as NHDES, local economic development committees, NH's Business and Industry Association and the Local River Advisory Committees, the general public involved through groups that represent economic development or community revitalization interests, historic preservation, environmental clean-up or justice and smart growth.

CNHRPC will continue to employ personal meetings with stakeholders as a way to develop the brownfields inventory as needed. This will continue to be done via face-to-face meetings, as needed, and through bi-annual Regional Brownfields Forums that will provide basic information about the program and when possible, demonstrate local examples of brownfields projects. A brownfields program webpage will continue to be maintained regularly on CNHRPC's website

Assessment Grant Ranking Criteria: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

for the general public. Planning for the redevelopment of specific tracts of land will also include feedback from residents in the area. This will be both informal and formal in nature. Before redesign takes place neighbors will be consulted on a somewhat informal basis, and formally during the permitting process via abutter notification as required by NH State law.

ii) *Communicating Progress:* The program will continue using pamphlets, packets, other literature and web-based information for communicating progress. Material conveys redevelopment opportunities, liability, Frequently Asked Questions and a program fact sheet outlining what the BAC does, how it helps and how state and other brownfields programs can be utilized in concert with the CNHRPC program. In addition, CNHRPC uses a monthly newsletter to discuss the program. In the event translation services are needed, CNHRPC will work to accommodate those needs as well as any cultural/hearing/reading needs as they arise. Ascentria Care Alliance (social services facilitation and stakeholder) can provide assistance with meeting any accommodations that may be required.

b. Partnerships with Government Agencies:

i) *Local/State/Tribal Environmental Authority:* The NHDES will continue to be a key partner in this grant as they participate in the BAC, provide technical support and review of all deliverables, and assist with remediation planning decisions. Properties are referred to the State Voluntary Cleanup Program as well as the CRDC's Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund program for cleanup as needed.

State and local health organizations and officials are alerted as needed to any assessment work beginning and will have the opportunity to comment on assessment, cleanup plan and redevelopment proposals. They will be notified immediately in the event there is any public health issue that may arise during the assessment process. Health monitoring will also include partnering with local health officials to determine priority issues and communication to residents with regard to conducting health monitoring studies.

ii) *Other Governmental Partnerships:* CNHRPC has a strong relationship with EPA Brownfields personnel to assist us in implementing the program. EPA staff are invited to attend all Advisory Committee meetings, and CNHRPC personnel are in frequent contact to ensure the Brownfields Program is in compliance with EPA regulations. All quality-assurance documentation and reports will continue be submitted to the EPA for review and approval.

c. Partnerships with Community Organizations:

i) *Community Organization Description and Role:* In addition to the numerous municipalities that will participate as members of the BAC the following community organizations will also serve on the BAC as indicated in letters of commitment included in this application.

Greater Concord Chamber of Commerce: The Concord Chamber of Commerce is dedicated to developing economic opportunities, a strong business climate and quality of life throughout the region. It will continue advocating for local businesses during the process.

Upper Merrimack River Local Advisory Council (UMRLAC): UMRLAC is an organization that serves as the area's advisory board on its designation in the NH Rivers Management and Protection Program and conducts a variety of projects and programs in the upper Merrimack watershed. UMRLAC will continue to protect the Merrimack River watershed.

Concord Area Trust for Community Housing (CATCH): CATCH Neighborhood Housing is a 501(c)3, non-profit organization offering a full spectrum of housing services in Merrimack County, New Hampshire. CATCH creates opportunities for permanently affordable, quality housing for people otherwise not being served.

ii) *Letters of Commitment*: Letters of commitment can be found in **Attachment C**.

d. Partnerships with Workforce Development Programs

Job training will also be a benefit from the project as the New Hampshire Technical Institute (NHTI) will be consulted for job training resources with assessment, cleanup and redevelopment phases, as needed, for the life of the program. NHTI currently has a job training program and will be able to link and direct members of the community impacted by the project to their job training program. CNHRPC is fortunate in that there are very well qualified contractors and consultants in the local area that can implement the Brownfields Program. While we do not have a local hiring ordinance, we typically utilize preference to local professionals and contractors.

4. Project Benefits

a. Welfare, Environmental and Public Health Benefits:

This project will lead to the leveraging of cleanup funds which will have a significant impact upon the welfare, environment, and health of the target community, especially for those members of sensitive populations. Blight will be reduced. Dilapidated, abandoned buildings in the heart of once-vibrant community centers will be removed or become functional again. Criminal activity is expected to decline with the elimination of vacant/abandoned properties. Community pride will be elevated and reinvestment in the target properties, abutting properties, and greater community will be stimulated leading to an overall increase in the quality of life for all.

Contact, inhalation, and indoor vapor intrusion of site contaminants can lead to numerous health problems, including asthma, cancer, and infant mortality. Remediation of these sites will remove or prevent direct contact with contaminants and improve groundwater quality decreasing the likelihood of health problems related to contamination. This, in turn should lower both the potential for cancer incidence and mortality rates in both the sensitive and general populations. Additionally, with a decrease in toxins, the infant mortality rate will decline as well.

The State of New Hampshire Epidemiologist has estimated that in 2008 the four target communities have nearly double the occurrence of substance abuse-related mental health concerns than the remaining 16 communities in the region 547 to 291 incidents per 100,000. Given that substance abuse is often higher in areas of economic depression, crime, blight, and abandoned buildings (an illegal drug manufacturing operation was disrupted by the DEA at one of the sites around 2004) it is expected that cleaning up these sites will result in decreased substance abuse-related mental health concerns by 1) providing expanded economic/job opportunities; and, 2) reducing locations where substance abuse can take place.

Cleanup efforts will protect drinking water supplies and surface water quality. This will be accomplished by remediating and redeveloping some of the 271 brownfield sites located over our aquifers. A decrease in MTBE and other hazardous substances will result in cleaner potable water for municipal sources in addition to private wells. It is anticipated that some of the resultant site cleanups will result in the creation of new greenspace in village centers, thereby reducing impervious coverage in urban/high-density areas. Cleanup and redevelopment of these sites will reduce the development of greenfields, reduce the creation of new trip generators by

providing transportation choice, and encourage sustainable development by reusing existing infrastructure. Additional greenspace will aid in stormwater management, reducing nonpoint pollution potential. Increased greenspace along with installing stormwater management systems that accompany site redevelopment will be vital to protecting potable water and reducing nonpoint pollution.

b. Economic and Community Benefits

Brownfields redevelopment will lead to job creation, business expansion or start-ups, and enhanced property values (tax revenues). The region is served by a high functioning, private, not-for-profit economic development corporation, CRDC. The CRDC has been a key player in the development and revitalization within the region and the state for decades and will be a valuable partner in this effort as well. CRDC administers a cleanup revolving loan fund grant and it is envisioned that CNHRPC's assessment program will help to identify properties for cleanup under CRDC's cleanup revolving loan fund.

Job creation will be a vital component of the economic benefits of this proposal. For instance, the current Pittsfield sites and a potential Concord site are two former industrial mill brownfield sites in their downtown areas. Cleanup of these sites could inject upwards of 100 new jobs in each community given their size (near 10 acres), locations (in downtowns) and regional position (located on major regional road networks). Reusing these sites would also help to alleviate tax burden given the presence of existing infrastructure and roadways further easing the financial burden leading to increased spending and overall increased economic activity.

Non-profit and charitable reuses such as affordable housing quality senior housing, community centers, and government uses (library, municipal offices, police/fire, etc.) are all possible reuses. Potential greenspace reuse could include wetland restoration/open spaces (given the number of brownfield sites along rivers this could be particularly attractive); recreational uses and parks; greenspace as part of industrial/commercial redevelopment proposals; rails-to-trails; and, open space on the edges of high-density village centers.

Specifically, greenspace reuse can be employed in concert with economic reuse. Using Pittsfield's downtown as an example again, a pocket park or other recreational green space is part of the community's vision for the revitalized industrial area. This area encompasses Whites Pond, a small urban water body that is often home to swimming, skating and other recreational activities year-round. A park between it and a revitalized industrial area would protect wetlands, water quality, provide recreational opportunity in Pittsfield's downtown resulting in a better quality of life and, along with the planned commercial space and housing, make the downtown vibrant and more attractive for additional redevelopment and investment in the area. In Hillsborough, the Economic Development Committee values creating a trailhead and riverfront park through the brownfields site.

Like in Pittsfield, Smart Growth principals are part of most every master plan in every community of the region as well as the newly adopted Regional Plan. This ensures that greenspace, reuse, and downtown revitalization are part of each community's vision. The CNHRPC brownfields program will help municipal officials and property owners with linking brownfields redevelopment goals to existing municipal and state-wide sustainability policies, regulations and principles that encourage smart growth and sustainable development, including preventing pollution and reducing resource consumption. The preservation or revitalization of vibrant mixed-use villages and downtowns is basic to CNHRPC's vision for promoting

sustainable reuse of brownfields and preventing the recurrence of contamination. CNHRPC communities exercise a strong ethic of environmental protection, resource preservation and retention of green space in the countryside, villages and downtowns. This vision arises from the collective community development goals of the region's 20 municipalities, and is consistent with the tenets of sustainable development and the State of New Hampshire's "Ten Principles of Smart Growth." Each brownfields project will be managed to address basic characteristics of sustainable development based on the recommendations of the "Characteristics of Sustainable Brownfields Projects" (EPA500-R-98-001) publication through regional/local plan compliance.

In general, reusing infrastructure can provide two benefits to a community: 1) it keeps overall costs down by negating the need for expansion to accommodate growth; and, 2) it can prevent overburdening a system by negating a need to create new "tie ins." Former commercial sites often retain water, sewer, electrical, and storm sewer lines. Reusing these facilities can result in a decreased need for utility expansion. Roadways and sidewalks often serve these sites as well given their locations at the center of once-vibrant commercial downtown areas. Like other utilities, allowing for the reuse of roads and sidewalks can limit the potential for sprawl and limit the need for expansion, both of which can keep infrastructure costs to a minimum. Lastly, by reusing buildings, greenspace elsewhere in a community can be protected. Protecting greenspace that might be developed for commercial and industrial uses will result in a healthy natural environment and prevent future brownfields from developing. Using the Pittsfield industrial area as an example, reusing existing roads and infrastructure by revitalizing this blighted corridor is tax-friendly due to no need for additional infrastructure improvements and it would preserve green space outside of the village and improve overall downtown livability and connectivity, while providing a community market, jobs, and housing for seniors, workforce and professionals.

The implementation of this grant and the subsequent revitalization of the region's brownfields, most notably in our most distressed communities, will result in the implementation of all six of the HUD Livability Principles (LPs). At its most basic level, the Regional Plan and the CEDS are built around and incorporate the LPs. The Regional Plan itself was the result of a Sustainable Communities Grant. These plans serve as vital resources for site selection and reuse strategies.

5. Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

a. Audit Findings: CNHRPC has not been the subject of any adverse findings.

b. Programmatic Capability

CNHRPC is one of nine regional planning commissions in the State of New Hampshire, with an area that encompasses 20 communities. All eligible communities are members of CNHRPC in FY2016. The Commission's annual budget of approximately \$750,000 is comprised of local dues as well as a variety of local, state and federal programs and grants. Ranging from local technical assistance projects such as the preparation of local capital improvement programs (CIPs) and local master plan chapters to the Commission's annual unified planning work program (UPWP) agreement with NHDOT, the CNHRPC staff undertake a wide variety of planning functions on an annual basis. CNHRPC currently is administering an EPA brownfields assessment grant of \$400,000 awarded in 2015.

Matt Monahan will continue as project manager for the brownfields program. Matt is a senior planner who has been at CNHRPC since 2006. He manages and implements many projects at CNHRPC in addition to the brownfield program including economic development, and land use regulation development. Michael Tardiff, Executive Director will continue to provide

Assessment Grant Ranking Criteria: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

management support to the program in areas of overall administration and financial management. Mr. Tardiff has been with CNHRPC for over 10 years. Other key staff who will provide program support include staff with significant experience in transportation planning and development, economic development, hazard mitigation, grant administration, natural resources, local planning assistance, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and data base management.

In terms of contracting, three QEPs are being utilized for the program. It is likely that the BAC will continue to utilize multiple contractors as: 1) multiple projects can be done at the same time, 2) it provides a “bullpen” of skill sets that allow for CNHRPC and the BAC to adapt to any situation. QEPs will continue to report to CNHRPC who reports to BAC. Utilizing multiple QEPs has benefitted the CNHRPC brownfields program.

c. Measuring Environmental Results: Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes

Outcomes for this grant are described in Section 2.a of this Narrative and include improved quality of life for residents, environmental protection by steering development away from greenfield sites, revitalization of downtown, increasing jobs and tax revenue while not increasing public service demands (roads, sewer, water, etc.). Outputs are in 2.b above and include:

| Task # | Task Description | Output |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Coop. Oversight | Quarterly report; ACRES Info each site |
| 2 | Outreach/Education | Outreach material; meetings; conf. attend |
| 3 | Brownfield Inventory | Database; maps |
| 4 | Phase I ESA | 3 Haz ESAs; 3 Petrol ESAs |
| 5 | Phase II ESA/ABCAs | 2 Haz II's, ABCAs; 2 Petrol II's, ABCAs |

d. Past Performance and Accomplishments:

i) Currently or Has Ever Received an EPA Brownfields Grant

(a) Accomplishments: Target communities: Boscawen, assessed one site (hazardous and petroleum funds), planned one tank removal to stop a release, final Phase I ESA draft pending, Phase II to begin; Hillsborough, one site assessed (hazardous), Phase II pending; Pittsfield assessed two sites (hazardous), Phase I ESA draft pending, Phase II to begin. Assessed one non-target site in Bradford: Phase I ESA done, soil sampling done, petroleum tanks identified and to be removed with rest of Phase II. All ACRES entries are current.

(b) Compliance with Grant Requirements: CNHRPC was awarded \$200,000 in hazardous and \$200,000 in petroleum assessment funds in 2015. The performance period runs from May 2015 to June 2018. CNHRPC has successfully complied with the work plan, schedule, and terms and conditions completely and entirely. CNHRPC expects to expend all dollars by the fall of 2017 and completing the first grant performance period about nine months ahead of schedule. CNHRPC has successfully completed all quarterly reporting efforts on time and in compliance. ACRES reporting is up to date and shows that four sites have completed Phase I ESAs (\$4,500 each). The additional funding being sought by this grant application will be used to complete additional assessment activities from sites included in the first grant (Phase II's, reuse plans/ABCAs/Phase III) and for assessment and reuse planning for additional sites identified during the site inventory process during the first grant. Sites currently in the CNHRPC program have scopes of work that anticipate expending all CNHRPC funding. It is anticipated that this grant will be utilized once the first grant is closed out and that it will move on a similar expedited timeframe as we seek to move sites from both the first grant and from this second grant to cleanup and beneficial reuse.

Appendix 3 - Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist

Name of Applicant: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

Regional Priorities Other Factor

If your proposed Brownfields Assessment project will advance the regional priority(ies) identified in Section I.F., please indicate the regional priority(ies) and the page number(s) for where the information can be found within your 15-page narrative. Only address the priority(ies) for the region in which your project is located. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal, it will not be considered during the selection process.

Regional Priority Title(s):

N/A

Page Number(s):

N/A

Assessment Other Factors Checklist

Please identify (with an **X**) which, if any, of the below items apply to your community or your project as described in your proposal. To be considered for an Other Factor, you must include the page number where each applicable factor is discussed in your proposal. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal or in any other attachments, it will not be considered during the selection process.

| Other Factor | Page # |
|---|----------|
| <i>None of the Other Factors are applicable.</i> | X |
| Community population is 10,000 or less. | |
| Applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory. | |
| Target brownfield sites are impacted by mine-scarred land. | |
| Project is primarily focusing on Phase II assessments. | |
| Applicant demonstrates firm leveraging commitments for facilitating brownfield project completion by identifying amounts and contributors of funding in the proposal and have included documentation. | |
| Recent (2008 or later) significant economic disruption has occurred within community, resulting in a significant percentage loss of community jobs and tax base. | |
| Applicant is one of the 24 recipients, or a core partner/implementation strategy party, of a "manufacturing community" designation provided by the Economic | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Development Administration (EDA) under the Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP). To be considered, applicants must clearly demonstrate in the proposal the nexus between their IMCP designation and the Brownfield activities. Additionally, applicants must attach documentation which demonstrate either designation as one of the 24 recipients, or relevant pages from a recipient's IMCP proposal which lists/describes the core partners and implementation strategy parties. | |
| Applicant is a recipient or a core partner of HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC) grant funding or technical assistance that is directly tied to the proposed Brownfields project, and can demonstrate that funding from a PSC grant/technical assistance has or will benefit the project area. Examples of PSC grant or technical assistance include a HUD Regional Planning or Challenge grant, DOT Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER), or EPA Smart Growth Implementation or Building Blocks Assistance, etc. To be considered, applicant must attach documentation. | |
| Applicant is a recipient of an EPA Brownfields Area-Wide Planning grant. | |



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

EMAIL ONLY

December 9, 2016

Michael Tardiff, Executive Director
Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
28 Commercial Street, Suite 3
Concord, NH 03301

**Subject: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
FY17 Proposal for EPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant
State Letter of Acknowledgement and Support**

Dear Mr. Tardiff:

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (Department) hereby acknowledges and expresses our support for Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission's proposal for an EPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant. It is the Department's understanding that CNHRPC is applying for a total of \$300,000 in assessment funds (i.e., \$200,000 for hazardous substances and \$100,000 for petroleum).

Should your proposal be successful, the Department will commit to providing a liaison to provide technical support. This assistance can include serving as a non-voting member of your advisory committee, helping vet proposed sites, and reviewing the various technical documents prepared pursuant to the grant. While the Department cannot commit to providing specific funding for future work at sites addressed under this grant, the Department currently has cleanup funds available through its Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund in the form of low interest loans and may be able to make available cleanup grants contingent upon future funding.

We look forward to continuing our working relationship with CNHRPC. Please contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Michael McCluskey, P.E.
Brownfields Program
Hazardous Waste Remediation Bureau
Tel: (603) 271-2183
Fax: (603) 271-2181
Email: Michael.McCluskey@des.nh.gov

ec: Matthew Monahan, CNHRPC
Karlee Kenison, P.G., State Sites Supervisor, DES-HWRB
Kate Emma Schlosser, P.E., DES-HWRB

Matt Monahan

From: GrantsOnline.QandA@noaa.gov
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2016 7:00 AM
To: mtardiff@cnhrpc.org
Cc: MMcGinley@eda.gov
Subject: Notification of EDA Award - ED16PHI3020087

Congratulations, you are the recipient of EDA Award Number ED16PHI3020087.

Workflow Comments: None

This award approved by the Grants Officer constitutes an obligation of Federal funding. By electronically signing, the Recipient agrees to comply with the Award provisions checked on the award document. If not electronically signed without modification by the Recipient within 30 days of receipt, the Grants Officer may unilaterally terminate this Award. The Grants Online web site can be accessed at:
<https://grantsonline.rdc.noaa.gov>.

Name of Recipient Authorized Representative with task to accept award: Michael Tardiff. Although the offer of award is made to this person, any Authorized Representative in your organization can reassign the task to "Accept" this award through "Task Management" under the "Inbox".

Additional Information about your award is given below:

CFDA Number: 11.302

Award File Period: 10/01/2016 - 09/30/2018

Program Office: Technical Assistance PRO (TA-PRO)

Program Officer: Marguerite McGinley

Phone: 2155978822

Email: MMcGinley@eda.gov

Total Federal Funding: \$30,000.00

Total Non Federal Funding: \$30,000.00

Organization Name: CENTRAL NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Project Title: Central and Southern New Hampshire Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Central and Southern NH CEDS).

Name of Principal Investigator/Project Director (PI/PD) as identified in the negotiated application: None Identified

After award acceptance, the PI/PD(s) must be associated with this award by your Recipient System Administrator. This will provide them with access to the award for requesting award actions and submitting project progress reports. The Recipient System Administrator that you identify during acceptance will receive a task to "Manage Award Users".

Your Username is your first initial followed by your last name (and possibly followed by a 2-digit number). ***For security reasons you will not receive another email with password information.*** If you are a new Grants Online user and do not have your password, or need to create an account, please email the Grants Online Help Desk during working hours at GrantsOnline.HelpDesk@noaa.gov and provide your name and phone number for a return call. If you experience any problem in reaching the Grants Online web site, please contact the Help Desk immediately. The Grants Online Help Desk is open from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM Eastern Time, Monday

through Friday. You can call the Help Desk at 301-444-2112 or toll free at 1-877-662-2478. Email requests can be sent to grantsonline.helpdesk@noaa.gov at any time and are answered within one business day. Remember, for security reasons, the Help Desk cannot send your password by email.

Newly assigned or expired passwords will force a password reset after login. If you are a first-time Grants Online user, please click on the Account Management tab and change your security question/answer.

We HIGHLY encourage you to review the Grants Online Grantee Quick Reference Guide and Grantee User Manuals available at http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/grantsonline/gol_training.html.

Thank you,

The Grants Online Program Management Office.



December 21, 2016

Mr. Michael Tardiff
Executive Director
Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
28 Commercial Street
Suite 3
Concord, NH 03301

**Re: CATCH Letter of Commitment; Central New Hampshire Regional Planning
Commission Brownfields Assessment Grant**

Dear Mr. Tardiff:

CATCH would like to offer its commitment to the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission's (CNHRPC) brownfields assessment program. CATCH will participate as a member of the Brownfield Advisory Committee (BAC), and as such, will be involved in site selection and redevelopment planning. CATCH sees brownfields as an obstacle to redevelopment in the region but also an opportunity to develop affordable housing options, clean up the environment and strengthen our communities.

CATCH Neighborhood Housing is a 501(c)3, non-profit organization offering a full spectrum of housing services in Merrimack County, New Hampshire. CATCH has earned a reputation for excellence by being involved and committed to the community, to CATCH residents, to our buildings, and to our neighbors. CATCH prides itself on creating innovative housing solutions for low- or moderate- income individuals and families.

In closing, CATCH looks forward to its partnership with USEPA, CNHRPC, and other stakeholders as we seek to protect the natural resources in the region from brownfield-based pollution and contamination.

Sincerely,

Rosemary M. Heard
President
CATCH Neighborhood Housing



Boscawen
Bow
Canterbury
Concord
Franklin
Northfield

PO Box 3019 | Denacook, NH 03303

December 16, 2016

Mr. Michael Tardiff
Executive Director
Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
28 Commercial St | Suite 3
Concord, NH 03301

Re: UMRAC Letter of Commitment; Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission Brownfields Assessment Grant

Dear Mr. Tardiff,

With this letter, the Upper Merrimack River Local Advisory Committee (UMRLAC) would like to document its commitment and support for the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission's (CNHRPC) brownfield assessment program. The UMRAC will continue to participate as a member of the Brownfield Advisory Committee (BAC) and will be involved in the site selection and redevelopment planning. The UMRAC has, for twenty-six years, been involved with protecting the Merrimack River and its watershed. With years of water conservation experience, the UMRAC is positioned uniquely to represent the river municipalities and offer vital feedback on water quality during the site selection and redevelopment planning process. There is a long history of the UMRAC working with the CNHRPC on these issues both recently and in the past and we look forward to continuing this relationship into the future as a member of the BAC.

Brownfields are often situated along our rivers and other vital water resources. These sites can be extremely detrimental to water quality, which has been the case in the central New Hampshire region. Understanding hydrology, as well as how rivers and riparian ecosystems function, is a unique voice at the table. The UMRAC will draw on these perspectives and others as a member of the BAC.

The Upper Merrimack River Local Advisory Committee is pleased to be an active participant and supporter of this valuable community and regional project. The UMRAC looks forward to its partnership with US Environmental Protection Agency, CNHRPC, and other stakeholders as we work together to protect the natural resources in the region from brownfields-based pollution and contamination.

Sincerely,

Michele L. Tremblay
Chair

December 21, 2016

GREATER CONCORD
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Mr. Michael Tardiff
Executive Director
Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
28 Commercial Street
Suite 3
Concord, NH 03301

**Re: Concord Chamber of Commerce; Central New Hampshire Regional Planning
Commission Brownfields Assessment Grant**

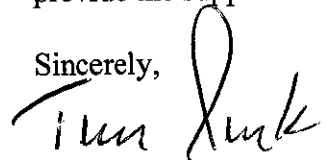
Dear Mr. Tardiff,

I write this letter on behalf of the Greater Concord Chamber of Commerce in support of the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission's (CNHRPC) Brownfield Assessment grant. The Chamber has partnered with CNHRPC on a number of projects where our missions of economic health and quality of life overlap, and so we are most confident in their ability to make excellent use of the funds for which they are intended.

The Chamber will support CNHRPC's efforts by participating on the Brownfields Advisory Committee. As a nonprofit business organization with a history of more than 100 years in this marketplace, we can provide valuable input as well as access to resources within the Greater Concord business community. The Chamber membership consists of 940 businesses representing 20,000 employees in ten municipalities in Central New Hampshire, with the hub in the State Capital.

We encourage you to look favorably on the CNHRPC grant application, and stand ready to provide the support of the Chamber. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Timothy G. Sink, CCE
President

Regional Planning Commissions

Section 36:45

36:45 Purposes. – The purpose of this subdivision shall be to enable municipalities and counties to join in the formation of regional planning commissions whose duty it shall be to prepare a coordinated plan for the development of a region, taking into account present and future needs with a view toward encouraging the most appropriate use of land, such as for agriculture, forestry, industry, commerce, and housing; the facilitation of transportation and communication; the proper and economic location of public utilities and services; the development of adequate recreational areas; the promotion of good civic design; and the wise and efficient expenditure of public funds. The aforesaid plan shall be made in order to promote the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the region and its inhabitants. To promote these purposes the office of energy and planning shall delineate planning regions for the state so that each municipality of the state will fall within a delineated region and shall have the opportunity of forming or joining the regional planning commission for that planning region. In determining these regions the office shall consider such factors as community of interest and homogeneity, existing metropolitan and regional planning agencies, patterns of communication and transportation, geographic features and natural boundaries, extent of urban development, relevancy of the region for provision of governmental services and functions and its use for administering state and federal programs, the existence of physical, social and economic problems of a regional character, and other related characteristics. To accommodate changing conditions, the office may adjust the boundaries of the planning regions, after consultation with the respective regional planning commissions.

Source. 1969, 324:1, eff. Aug. 29, 1969. 2000, 200:2, eff. July 29, 2000. 2003, 319:9, eff. July 1, 2003. 2004, 257:44, eff. July 1, 2004.

Section 36:46

36:46 Formation of Regional Planning Commissions. –

I. If no regional planning commission exists in any specific planning region as delineated by the office of energy and planning, then 2 or more municipalities in said planning region and having planning boards may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by the respective legislative bodies of said municipalities, form a regional planning commission.

II. If a regional planning commission already exists in any specific planning region as delineated by the office of energy and planning, then any municipality in said planning region and having a planning board may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by the respective legislative body of said municipality, become a member of the regional planning commission. A regional planning commission may also include municipalities located in an adjacent state.

III. Each municipality which shall become a member of a regional planning commission shall be entitled to 2 representatives on said commission. A municipality with a population of over 10,000 but less than 25,000 shall be entitled to have 3 representatives on said commission and a municipality with a population of over 25,000 shall be entitled to have 4 representatives on said commission. Population as set forth in this section shall be deemed to be determined by the last federal census. Representatives to a regional planning commission shall be nominated by the planning board of each municipality from the residents thereof and shall be appointed by the municipal officers of each municipality. Representatives may be elected or appointed officials of the municipality or county. In any county or counties in which a regional planning commission has been formed, the county may, by resolution of its county commissioners, become a member of said regional planning commission and shall be entitled to appoint 2 representatives on said commission. The terms of office of members of a regional planning commission

shall be for 4 years, but initial appointments shall be for 2 and 4 years. In municipalities entitled to 3 or more representatives, initial appointment shall be for 2, 3 and 4 years. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. Municipalities and counties may also appoint alternate representatives. A representative to a regional planning commission shall, when acting within the scope of his official duties and authority, be deemed to be acting as an agent of both the regional planning commission and of the municipality or county which he represents. In addition, regional planning commissions are encouraged to consult, at their discretion, with agencies and institutions operating within the region whose activities influence planning and development in that region.

Source. 1969, 324:1. 1991, 72:4, eff. July 12, 1991. 2000, 200:3, eff. July 29, 2000. 2003, 319:9, eff. July 1, 2003. 2004, 257:44, eff. July 1, 2004.

Section 36:47

36:47 General Powers and Duties. –

I. A regional planning commission's powers shall be advisory, and shall generally pertain to the development of the region within its jurisdiction as a whole. Nothing in this subdivision shall be deemed to reduce or limit any of the powers, duties or obligations of planning boards in individual municipalities. The area of jurisdiction of a regional planning commission shall include the areas of the respective municipalities within the delineated planning region. It shall be the duty of a regional planning commission to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the development of the region within its jurisdiction, including the commission's recommendations, among other things, for the use of land within the region; for the general location, extent, type of use, and character of highways, major streets, intersections, parking lots, railroads, aircraft landing areas, waterways and bridges, and other means of transportation, communication, and other purposes; for the development, extent, and general location of parks, playgrounds, shore front developments, parkways, and other public reservations and recreation areas; for the location, type, and character of public buildings, schools, community centers, and other public property; and for the improvement, redevelopment, rehabilitation, or conservation of residential, business, industrial and other areas; including the development of programs for the modernization and coordination of buildings, housing, zoning and subdivision regulations of municipalities and their enforcement on a coordinated and unified basis. A regional planning commission may authorize its employees or consultants to render assistance on local planning problems to any municipality or county which is not a member of said regional planning commission. The cost of such assistance shall be paid entirely by the municipality or county to which the service is rendered or partly by said municipality or county and partly by any gift, grant, or contribution which may be available for such work or by combination thereof. Said commission shall keep a strict account of the cost of such assistance and shall provide such municipality or county with an itemized statement.

II. For the purpose of assisting municipalities in complying with RSA 674:2, III(1), each regional planning commission shall compile a regional housing needs assessment, which shall include an assessment of the regional need for housing for persons and families of all levels of income. The regional housing needs assessment shall be updated every 5 years and made available to all municipalities in the planning region.

III. In preparing a comprehensive plan for the development of the region within its jurisdiction, each regional planning commission may use the framework for the state's comprehensive development plan in RSA 9-A:1, III as the basis for its plan. Such plan shall be updated every 5 years or sooner if desired by the regional planning commission. Prior to its adoption, the plan shall be distributed to every library, planning board, and board of selectmen/aldermen/city council in each of the communities within the region, and to the office of energy and planning. The regional planning commission shall address in writing all comments received prior to the publication of a final draft. A public hearing shall be held by

the regional planning commission with 30 days' notice published in all newspapers of general circulation in the region, and shall state where the document can be viewed, the time and place of the public hearing, and shall allow for written comments. For each regional plan, the office of energy and planning shall offer comments as to its consistency with the state plan. The first regional development plans affected by this statute shall be adopted within 5 years of the effective date of this paragraph and renewed at least every 5 years thereafter.

IV. Regional planning commissions shall make a good faith effort to inform and respond to their local communities regarding the purposes and progress of their work in developing the regional development plan.

Source. 1969, 324:1. 1988, 270:2, eff. July 1, 1988. 2002, 178:6, eff. July 14, 2002; 229:8, eff. July 1, 2002. 2003, 319:9, eff. July 1, 2003. 2004, 257:44, eff. July 1, 2004.

Section 36:48

36:48 Organization, Officers, and Bylaws. – A regional planning commission shall elect annually from among its members a chairman, vice-chairman, and such other officers as it deems necessary. Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other time as the commission may determine. A commission shall keep minutes of its proceedings and such minutes shall be filed in the office of the commission and shall be a public record. A commission may adopt such bylaws as it deems necessary to the conduct of its business.

Source. 1969, 324:1, eff. Aug. 29, 1969.

Section 36:49

36:49 Finances. – A regional planning commission shall determine on a reasonable and equitable basis the proportion of its costs to be borne respectively by each municipality or county which is a member of said commission. A commission may accept and receive in furtherance of its functions, funds, grants, and services from the federal government or its agencies, from departments, agencies and instrumentalities of state, municipal or local government or from private and civic sources. Such funds may be used in conjunction with other funds from federal or state governments or from gifts, grants or contributions available for such work. Municipalities or counties are hereby authorized to appropriate funds to the use of a regional planning commission and to furnish a regional planning commission legal or other services which it may deem reasonable. Failure upon the part of any municipality or county to pay its proportionate annual share of the cost as determined by a regional planning commission shall constitute a termination of such municipality's or county's vote in the commission's affairs until such annual share is paid. Municipalities or counties are hereby authorized to enter into contracts with a regional planning commission for the furnishing of funds or services in connection with the preparation of a comprehensive regional master plan and any special planning work to be done by a regional planning commission for any member municipality or county. Within the amounts appropriated to it or placed at its disposal by gift, grant, or contribution, a regional planning commission may engage employees, contract with professional consultants, rent offices, and obtain such other goods, or services and incur short-term operating debt, not to exceed a term of one year and/or a line of credit secured by the assets of the commission, as are necessary to it in the carrying out of its proper function. Member municipalities and counties shall not be liable for any debt or line of credit incurred by a regional planning commission. Any private gifts or funds when received shall be deemed a contribution to the regional planning commission for a public purpose within the meaning of any federal or state laws relative to tax exemptions.

Source. 1969, 324:1, eff. Aug. 29, 1969. 2000, 200:4, eff. July 29, 2000.

Section 36:49-a

36:49-a Status as a Political Subdivision. – Regional planning commissions are political subdivisions of the state. However, regional planning commissions have only that power and authority expressly provided for in RSA 36.

Source. 2000, 200:6, eff. July 29, 2000.

Section 36:50

36:50 Relationship To Local Planning Boards. – A regional planning commission may assist the planning board of any municipality within the delineated region to carry out any regional plan or plans developed by said commission. A regional planning commission may also render assistance on local planning problems. A regional planning commission may make recommendations on the basis of its plans and studies to any planning board, to the legislative body of any city and to the selectmen of any town within its region, to the county commissioners of the county or counties in which said region is located and to any state or federal authorities. Upon completion of a comprehensive master plan for the region or any portion of said comprehensive master plan, a regional planning commission may file certified copies of said comprehensive master plan or portion thereof with the planning board of any member municipality. Such planning boards may adopt all or any part of such comprehensive master plan which pertains to the areas within its jurisdiction as its own master plan, subject to the requirements of RSA 674:1-4.

Source. 1969, 324:1, eff. Aug. 29, 1969. 2000, 200:5, eff. July 29, 2000.

Section 36:51,-52

36:51, 36:52 Repealed. – [Repealed 2000, 200:8, eff. July 29, 2000.]

Section 36:53

36:53 Additional Powers and Duties of Regional Planning Commissions. –In order to implement any of the provisions of a regional plan, which has been adopted or is in preparation, a regional planning commission may, in addition to its powers and duties under RSA 36:47 undertake studies and make specific recommendations on economic, industrial and commercial development within the region and carry out, with the cooperation of municipalities and/or counties within the region, economic development programs for the full development, improvement, protection and preservation of the region's physical and human resources.

Source. 1969, 324:1, eff. Aug. 29, 1969.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- ☐ New
☒ Continuation
☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

12/22/2016

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

BF

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

02-0279020

* c. Organizational DUNS:

1110677450000

d. Address:

* Street1: 28 Commercial Street

Street2: Suite 3

* City: Concord

County/Parish:

* State: NH: New Hampshire

Province:

* Country: USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code: 03301-5061

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: * First Name: Matthew

Middle Name:

* Last Name: Monahan

Suffix:

Title: Senior Planner

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 603-226-6020

Fax Number: 603-226-6023

* Email: mmonahan@cnhrpc.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

E: Regional Organization

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-16-08

* Title:

FY17 Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants

13. Competition Identification Number:

NONE

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission Brownfields Assessment Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

* a. Applicant

2

* b. Program/Project

2

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

07/01/2017

* b. End Date:

06/30/2020

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal

300,000.00

* b. Applicant

0.00

* c. State

0.00

* d. Local

0.00

* e. Other

0.00

* f. Program Income

0.00

* g. TOTAL

300,000.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**☒ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

12/22/2016

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Michael

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Tardiff

Suffix:

* Title:

Executive Director

* Telephone Number:

603-226-6020

Fax Number:

603-226-6023

* Email:

mtardiff@cnhrpc.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

Matt Monahan

* Date Signed:

12/22/2016